

THE REVIEW.

CIRCULATION

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway.

Trains arrive at and leave Crawfordsville as follows:

GOING NORTH:
Express 7:20 A. M.
Mixed 12:40 P. M.
GOING SOUTH:
Express 5:30 P. M.
Mixed 11:30 A. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mail at Post Office in Crawfordsville.

DAILY—Going South—
North 7:20 A. M.
THURSDAY, by mail arrives Monday and Friday.
DENNIS Tuesday & Saturday.
ALAMO, by mail arrives Tuesday & Saturday.
WYCKOFF, by mail arrives Tuesday & Saturday.
ROCKVILLE, by mail arrives Tuesday & Saturday.
NEWTON, by mail arrives Tuesday & Saturday.
INDIANAPOLIS, by mail arrives Tuesday & Saturday.

Milroy and the Canal Debt.

The attempt to excuse the position of Milroy on the canal debt, by referring to his war record as an evidence of his "loyalty," is a poor business. The people of Indiana, we imagine, will not stop to inquire whether he "sprang to the defense of the Union," at the opening of the war, or not, as that has very little to do with the canal swindle. His being in favor of springing to the defense of the holders of the canal debt is a much more important question just at present. We have said nothing against Milroy as a soldier. We speak of him now as a candidate for an important office, and in reference to his connection with a plan to subject Indiana to the payment of the canal debt—a debt that the State is neither legally nor morally bound for. The Radical party declare their opposition to this swindle; but upon the same day nominate a man for Treasurer of the State who says that "so long as (the debt) remains in the hands of the holders, it is the plain duty of the State to pay it." This is the plain interpretation of Milroy's language, and this his public record. He cannot deny it, and his silence now is an acquiescence in what he then said. It would be to cry "rebel" and say "unpleasant things about the Democracy." That is no argument, and the people will not be deceived by any such thing. If Milroy is not in favor of this swindle he will have the credit of it—if he is not he must stand by his position and not attempt to escape under the specious plea of "loyalty." Milroy's record as a soldier is not on trial. His record as a Canal Trustee, and his desire to saddle this debt on the State, is. That is the issue, and whether he showed the white feather at Winchester, or sold out at Harper's Ferry, or not. That has very little to do with it, and we have neither inclination or desire to attack the military record of the General while we are discussing the other more important fact. It will not do to elect men in favor of putting on the State this debt and we believe Milroy to be one of the men who are in favor of that nefarious scheme.—*Logansport Phoros.*

The Oneida—Interesting letter from One of the Survivors.

The Boston Transcript publishes the following extracts from a letter written to his sister, by Mr. W. W. Cunningham, the clerk of Captain Williams, of the ill-fated Oneida:

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, Jan. 26, 1870.

The Oneida is no more, but thank Heaven I am one of the survivors of an awful catastrophe. My escape was most miraculous. At the time of the collision I was asleep in the cabin, on the transom, at about ten minutes to seven in the evening. The steamer struck us near the fore part of the cabin. I found myself on the floor just coming to from being stunned, and, opening my eyes, I saw the whole stern was cut off and all exposed to the starlight. I had sense enough to climb out of the stern over to the spar deck, and look down into the cabin to see if Captain Williams was there, but could not see him; I subsequently met him and told him how serious the damage was. Finding the ship was sinking, I went into the main rigging, and in five minutes our good ship commenced to sink rapidly. I was ten feet above the rail. When she had sunk so as to have the water reach me, I pushed myself as far away from the ship as I could but the vortex carried me down, and it was a long time ere I came to the surface. When I did I saw nothing of the ship, but many heads above water. I saw one of our boats near by, and had just strength enough to reach her. I was pulled on board exhausted, and found Mr. Yates with thirty-seven of the crew on board. We stored for the nearest land. I was nearly frozen, and soon had a chill; but after awhile we came near the beach, and made a landing in the surf, where I was just able to get ashore, being very stiff with the cold. We reached a Japanese village and found shelter and rest for the

night, twenty-eight miles from Yokohama. My heart is too full to tell you more of myself, although all I had went down in the ship. Captain Williams acted as bravely as he has always done. He would not leave his post on the bridge, although he was almost pulled away and when urged by Mr. Yates, replied, "I go down with my ship." A petty officer urged him to go, he grasped the iron rail, and said, "No, this is my place, and here I remain." God bless him! the country and the world have lost a noble officer who died rather than leave what he considered his post of duty. This heroic conduct was followed by every officer and man on board the ship, not a soul who had a station left it, but faced death in such a manner that makes me feel proud we were Americans, and were not it for you all at home I could wish I was locked in their arms. Through all that I have passed during my life nothing has made such an impression upon me. I can see each and every face of those who have gone, and they all loved each other much. They were proud of their country, and took such interest in its prosperity. In that devoted band there were many thoughts, but only one heart.

The Oneida was the favorite ship of the station. Could you see what the popular feeling was here from every one, you would think that all loved the ship and her officers better than I did. We left the harbor under the most favorable auspices, the ship homeward bound. All the men-of-war cheered us, the merchant ships dipped their flags, telling us of their good wishes for a safe and pleasant voyage home. But in one hour we were facing death as only Americans can do, for not a murmur, not a cry was heard when the good ship Oneida (which had done her duty through the war) was sinking, and every one knew that meant death.

Through all my experience during the war, I saw nothing to compare with it. But I cannot write more—my heart is to full. Shall I ever get over it, is what I ask myself.

JANUARY 29.—Nothing has been heard from the ship or of the crew, no doubt the rest have gone down to the depth of the sea. Some pieces of the wreck have been seen along the shore, and among them an empty trunk, a mine, which was stored away. Boats have been looking out, and are still doing so, for any bodies which may come to the surface. The Captain of the Bonbay is having an investigation, both as regards the collision and his conduct in leaving us. It will go hard with him, for he had stopped and lowered his boats, he could have saved all on board. Our Minister is conducting the case on behalf of the living and the dead, and the evidence is strong against the British.

JANUARY 31.—The investigation dragged slowly along. Last evening they found the ship, and have marked the spot. The ends of the masts are visible some foot or two at low water. No bodies have been found yet, but it is hardly time for any to appear, the water and weather being so cold. I hope we shall have the melancholy duty of identifying them, as all Japanese fishermen have orders under penalty of death, to bring all effects saved to Yokohama. The result of the investigation will not be known for a week, which news you shall have by the first steamer.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

LETTER FROM IOWA.

OTTUMWA, March 7, 1870.

Business has never been so dull in this prosperous country. A majority of the business houses are scarcely paying expenses. The farmers are unable to meet their taxes, and the same general gloom pervades the country which preceded the outbreak in 1861.

In Council Bluffs it was announced recently that a meeting would be called for the purpose of advocating the repudiation of the bonded debt, since the Supreme Court had decided that the issue of greenbacks was unconstitutional, and of consequence, the whole fabric fell when the foundation was torn away.

The meeting in Council Bluffs was large, enthusiastic, harmonious and unanimous for repudiation. The audience was at least one-third Republicans, and the Republicans present demanded repudiation as a reparation due the people for their wrongs.

A repudiation convention was called at Ottumwa. The same speaker—Henry Clay Dean—addressed the meeting at each place by special invitation. There was no display, no flags, no music, yet the meeting on the 22d of February was one of the largest political gatherings ever held in the city. It was made up of old farmers, who had not been at a political meeting for years. The hall was packed, and the people could not find accommodations, such as the feeling on the frontier in regard to the public debt.

Timid politicians trembled. The leading Democratic presses of the State, with the Republicans, disclaimed repudiation, and denounced it. Notwithstanding all this want of encouragement, the people came in crowds, without regard to party, and passed a declaration of principles and the following resolutions, in the form of a petition to Congress, which will be presented at an early day.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT OTTUMWA, FEBRUARY 22d.

Resolved, That we will use every means in our power for the repudiation of all obligations, in every form, to pay the present bonded debt of the United States, for the following conclusive reasons:

1. That the debt was contracted without authority of law, in violation of the spirit of our institutions, for the overthrow of our Constitutional Government, and should, therefore be repudiated.

2. That the funding system, with its retinue of forces necessary to support it, can not exist in harmony with free government anywhere, and should, therefore be repudiated.

3. That the poor man fought the battles of the war to enrich capital,

while the soldiers of the war are yet poor, and have the burden of the debt to pay in tariff, taxation, imports and excise. The poor man's blood is better than the rich man's money, therefore the further payment of this debt should be repudiated.

4. The debt has already been paid, dollar for dollar, cent for cent, and therefore should be repudiated, as already paid.

5. The bondholders desire to perpetuate the debt to give offices, ease, power and influence to their families by an aristocracy of money enthroned in positions.

6. That the people cannot pay the debt, and annuities due the soldiers unless the bonded debt is repudiated. Therefore, that we may be able to care for the wants of the brave men of the land disabled in battle, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle; therefore the bonds should be repudiated.

7. That the country be restored to harmony and brotherly love; the evil past to be forgotten, and the solidarity of both join in battle array to free the whole earth from the sway of kings, monopolies, tariffs and aristocracies of every description, it is a necessity to repudiate the bonded debt. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That good faith to liberty the perpetuity of freedom, and the restoration of constitutional liberty, imperiously demand the repudiation of the bonded debt, and that, as a public meeting, we hereby petition the Congress of the United States to take immediate measures to this effect.

The above resolutions were forwarded to General Benjamin F. Butler, who has promised to present them to Congress, in conformity with the old doctrine of the right of petition. Similar meeting will be held all over the Mississippi valley.

If Congress and the bondholders had agreed to accept payment of the bonds in the currency which bought them, the people would have acquiesced. As the matter now stands there is a majority of both political parties among the rural population who declare for repudiation. The leaders and newspapers have not heard from the people yet, but they will. It is an avowed fact that cannot be resisted—a swelling tide that will sweep all before it. The people are in earnest.

A War Wanted.

There is an evident determination in the Presidential brain to acquire San Domingo at all hazards. The expense, in his mind, goes for nothing, for the resources of this vast Republic are so immense that it is, in his estimation, totally unnecessary to examine the matter of cost. The prodigality displayed by the people during the war both in men and money, he evidently thinks, will always control them, and warriors will always be the most popular statesmen.

If he thinks anything at all about the result of his actions as the executive of the nation, he will be aware that the annexation of the island of San Domingo, against the will of the people, there must result in a long, bloody and expensive war!

Perhaps, after all, this is the very thing our chief executive officer craves. This course will afford him a fine opportunity, after the completion of his present engagement, to appear in the character of the Satrap of San Domingo, at the head of the armies of the United States, or, perhaps, as in war the laws are silent, retaining his present situation in defiance of public will.

At all events, the army is making strenuous exertions to get up this St. Domingo war. At a session of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on Saturday, this became evident, as General Babcock and Porter were both before that committee urging the matter to the end desired by their commander.

Face of the Devils!

Was there ever a more ridiculous face than the one lately played to an admiring crowd in Congress, by the most miserable crowd of buffoons there assembled?

B. F. Whittemore, resident of one of the New England States—carpet-bag member from South Carolina—was paid \$2,000 for his nomination of a cadet to West Point. This is called venal!

The body of thieves assembled in Congress, to rob the people who work for the enrichment of the non-taxable bondholders have vented!

They recoil in horror at anything not moral, honest, religious, high-toned.

Poor Whittemore was caught in the act. Congress had a tremor. It was to expel him. The poor fool grew weak in the knees and resigned.

Then the brave thieves there assembled censured him. Censured one not a member, for stealing a little steal, and keep at it themselves.

God hates a coward. And a fool. And thieves generally. We like farces—but only in their proper place, theaters for such plays—for farces and farces—there let them begin and end!

What does Congress mean? To run a sarsaparilla on Grant or upon itself? Consume dishonestly! Rebuke a thief! B. F. Best censured B. F. Whittemore! An army of virtues drive out a single blackbird who but nibbles where they go themselves!

Why the entire Republican party is a mass of rotten, putrid, festering, nasty, blasphemous, moral and political monstrosities and corruptions from the first. Turn one man out and you have a cadetship! And this when not a Republican of all those in the Senate, the House, the President's chair, the Departments, but bought his way of those who sold.

The army was filled by those who paid to Lincoln or his infamous "administrators" for chances to rob, steal, murder and plunder. The great thief of New England, whose father was hung in chains at sea, for piracy, was buying the throats of women and children, bought his place, and paid for it on purpose to rob—to enrich his

brother, then murder him and rob his heirs.

Look at the horde of Generals, Colonels, Lieutenants, Army Chaplains, Salliers, and prostitutes, often known as hospital nurses, mixed in with a few good women, all of whom bought their positions of those who had them to sell!

And consure an ex member of Congress, and they tossed an empty tub to a whale! Now let the stealing begin anew! The public is justified. He sold a cadetship for \$2,000 and ran home. And Congress denounces this selling of places.

Who sold commissions to army officers during the war?

Lincoln—Lincoln's female attachment—Cameron, Stanton, Seward, and an army of Senators, Congressmen, and other harlots who had keys to the administrative bed chamber.

Who sold commissions to guttersnipes, jail birds, prison convicts, upstarts, local ignoramuses, known thieves, and men who knew nothing of war—to shallow-brained, cowardly, uneducated military experimenters, who lost armies after armies in their raids for spoons, mules and niggers?

The Republican administration of Abraham Lincoln—of Andrew Johnson; the honest and virtuous Senators who have stolen themselves rich at the expense of the people.

Who sells post-offices, foreign missions, Collectorships, assessors' places, and everything in the line of official positions to black or white male or female thieves?

President Grant, the venal, thieving, corrupt, begging President of the United States!

Who sells places in the departments at Washington to painted harlots, and humpbacked mistresses—taking their joy and freedom to extatic climax, all at the expense of taxpayers?

Members of Congress—the same cowardly thieves in power who dared not censure one of their own number, but with a yell of triumph shouted their "ayes" into the rotten body of a brother—a dead carpet bag member of our national auction mart!

Who sells the workingsmen each year to the non-taxpaying bondholders, who sells the currency of the land in lots to suit, to national banks, to the demoralization of enterprise and robbery of industry everywhere?

These same members of Congress who, like dogs, have voided a spirit of forced indignation against a wayside carpet-bag—the better to fit themselves for a renewal of their race for plunder.

We sell post offices to his father, consuls, nephevs and relations generally, taking his pay in anything from increase dog to a bit of New Jersey muck?

Our noble President!

Who sold the army to thieves, raiders, spoon-thieves, church-robbers, house-pilgrims, furniture-boxers, grave-disturbers, and disease-distributors till the army of the Union became but a horde of pillagers fighting for spoils?

Our noble President!

Who sold the war to "restore the Union" to a victory to a rotten aristocracy?

Our honest Congress!

Go! poor Whittemore! Shoo, Fly! Little thieves better game! Too late at night to bet white chips! Only two thousand dollars of a steal! Go, run pig—let the others grow fat. Brethren—let us pray!—*Danvay's Democrat.*

Free South Carolina—Scenes in the Legislature.—The Republican Party a Stench in the Nostils of Decency.

(Columbia Correspondence New York World)

The Legislature has adjourned, after spending months in wasting the treasury, ratifying many unwise and oppressive acts, and filling the pockets of the members at the expense of the unrepresented tax payers of the State. The scenes immediately preceding the adjournment were of the most disgraceful character. The

E. J. BINFORD & BRO.'S COL.

THE SIX GREAT REMEDIES

HURLEY'S STOMACH BITTERS,

FOR Debility, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Want of action of the Liver, Bile, or Stomach.

There are no bitters can compare with these in removing complaints. For sale or can be had at any drug store in the United States. JAMES R. BINFORD & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

To Jags, Ruddle & Co., Louisville, Ky., Gentlemen: This is to certify that I have been for years a sufferer and tried all the tonics I have heard of or seen advertised, with little or no relief from any of them. I heard Hurley's Bitters highly spoken of and tried a bottle with little faith in it before I commenced, and to my surprise and joy, before I finished one bottle, I felt a great deal better and firmly believe that one or two bottles will be the means of saving and prolonging my life. I am, therefore, recommending them to all sufferers as the best Bitters known, and advise them always to ask for Dr. T. A. Hurley's name and have no other. You can use this as your own, and it will be true for others. Yours truly, JOHN W. DIXON, Louisville, Ky., December 10, 1868.

MOTHERS TAKE NOTICE.

DR. SEABROOK'S Infant Soothing Syrup.

Use in the future only SEABROOK'S, a combination of an unexcelled medicine of the age. Pleasant to take, harmless in its action, and efficacious in its results. Invaluable in the following diseases: SCUM, COLIC, REGULARITIES OF THE BOWELS, RESTLESSNESS, TEETHING, &c.

Gives health to child and rest to the mother.

TO PARENTS.—LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3, 1868.—Messrs JAMES RUDDE & Co., Gentlemen: We have for some time been using your DR. SEABROOK'S INFANT SOOTHING SYRUP, and have given it a fair trial. For curing colic, removing pain, quieting restlessness, and relieving sick stomach, we have found it more efficacious than all other remedies we have ever used. It is very pleasant to the taste, while most remedies for colic are very nauseous. Another great merit that will commend itself to all parents is the entire absence of the stupefying effects on the child, so common in the use of all mixtures and other preparations we have used for similar diseases. We most cordially recommend it to all parents.

J. W. DIXON, Esq., St. Charles, Missouri, or Dr. T. A. Hurley, Louisville, Ky.

Hurley's Ague Tonic.

No Arsenic—No Mercury.

PERFECTLY RELIABLE.

The only remedy for Chills and Fever, or Ague and Fever, that is so can be depended upon is Hurley's Ague Tonic. There have been thousands cured by using it who have tried the usual remedies without benefit.

NEW ALBANY, May 29, 1868. Messrs James Ruddle & Co., Gentlemen: I was afflicted with ague for months, perhaps for a year or more. Hurley's Ague Tonic was recommended to me by a friend. I got a bottle immediately and commenced taking it. It was a relief to me, and I have not been troubled with a chill since. I am now perfectly cured, and I am sure that it will cure any suffering with this disease.

Yours Truly, VINCENT KIRK.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

Hurley's Sarsaparilla

WITH IODIDE OF POTASH.

Affections of the Blood, Humors, Constipation, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Eczema, Scabies, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Etc., Etc., Etc.

LOUISVILLE, April 4, 1866.

Hurley's Sarsaparilla is what it is represented, and I believe it the most wonderful medicine before the public. Nothing under the heavens could induce me to say a word in proof of the strongest and surest kind; therefore, I speak with truth and positively of the ability of this medicine to cure the most distressing skin diseases and eruptions of the face and body, and to cure the most distressing humors, and to cure the most distressing dropsy, and to cure the most distressing rheumatism, and to cure the most distressing eczema, and to cure the most distressing scabies, and to cure the most distressing erysipelas, and to cure the most distressing eruptions, and to cure the most distressing skin diseases, and to cure the most distressing humors, and to cure the most distressing dropsy, and to cure the most distressing rheumatism, and to cure the most distressing eczema, and to cure the most distressing scabies, and to cure the most distressing erysipelas, and to cure the most distressing eruptions, and to cure the most distressing skin diseases, and to cure the most distressing humors, and to 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